Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security
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Highlights

And What's That Coming Up Behind?

Throughout most of 1990, Washington's unemployment rate proceeded to track lower than the prior year by a significant margin. Many months were running at the lowest in 20 years. At the same time, the state's overall employment growth on a seasonally adjusted basis was easing off. Much of that seeming dichotomy simply reflected a normal seasonal upswing taking place within the confines of an already tight labor market coming into the year.

But that setting is about to change. Employment growth has now shifted back to less than the corresponding increase in the labor force. January's unemployment rate jumped from 5.6 percent to 6.9 percent – the biggest month-to-month change and the highest unemployment level recorded in nearly two years. Certainly, a good portion of the uptick was weather-related. More telling,

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however, was the fact that unemployment in January topped that of the prior year for the first time since briefly in October 1989.

Washington State, and the Pacific Northwest in general, has lagged the national turning point. And to date, only a slowing in the overall growth rate is in evidence. Mounting portions of the nation have succumbed to recession as that phenomenon gradually crept westward. Even the seemingly unflappable California economy has now bitten the bullet. The fact that Washington's unemployment rate has now troughed, however, does not mean that this state is likely to follow suit. A measure of strength persists locally that is encouraging. Strong export markets, Boeing's $100 billion backlog, carryover from growth already achieved in the goods-producing sectors, and continued expansion in trade and services are all providing significant underpinning to the area economy.

Resident Civilian Labor Force

Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jan1991 *Preliminary*	Dec 1990 *Revised*	Jan 1990
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,484,000	2,533,500	2,480,000
Employment	2,311,700	2,391,000	2,328,400
Unemployment	172,300	142,500	151,600
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	5.6%	6.1%
National Unemployment Rate	7.0%	5.9%	5.9%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Sources: Employment Security Department;
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total wage and salary employment dropped in January by 43,200 workers. The reduction came close to what would be expected for the month. However, the pullback in retail trade (-15,800) off the Christmas peak proved lighter than usual. Taking up the slack were fairly normal seasonal reductions in construction (-7,900) and services (-4,800) as those industries typically moved in January to their lows for the year.

The somewhat atypical pattern in retailing can be traced to wariness on the part of the consumer ever since the

invasion of Kuwait in late August. Consumer confidence plummeted over the period to lows not seen since the 1981-82 recession. At the depths in December, retailers moved cautiously in anticipation of what would surely be a less than stellar Christmas buying season. Accordingly, both the buildup and subsequent reduction of temporary sales help was constrained. The year-to-year margin for wholesale and retail trade still measured a hefty 14,800 in January. However, a year ago the spread for the same month was 50 percent higher at 22,700.

An end to hostilities in the Persian Gulf should go a long way toward bolstering activity beginning in March. Uncertainties with respect to the extent of the involvement and the concomitant impact on world oil prices have now been resolved. Clearly, the national economy remains deeply entrenched in recession. But the scenario outlined last fall for an upturn beginning in the second half now seems increasingly plausible. Moreover, the Federal Reserve has acted aggressively to get the economy moving again by dropping interest rates repeatedly over the past several months.

Construction and Services Stand Out

While Washington's economy generally has eased over the past year, there has been no appreciable letup in the pace of construction and services. Indeed, statewide housing starts were off 7 percent in 1990. However, commercial and special trade contractors have more than made up for any loss, thereby keeping the year-to-year employment margin for the industry virtually unchanged. Very much the same sort of offset exists in services with strength in health care and personal services countering somewhat slower growth in business services. For the most part, both construction and services showed fairly typical seasonal patterns in January. Total job expansion over the 12-months held firm at 9,500 and 37,000, respectively.

Catchup to growth that already occurred is accounting for much of the ongoing strength in these two highly-visible sectors. Higher payrolls and population has intensified demand for services across the board. New housing may be lagging, but home repair and remodel-

ing are booming. The Western Wood Products Association just recently announced that for the first time in history the remodeling and rebuilding market will account for more softwood lumber consumption nationwide than new residential construction in 1991. The same is probably true locally as well.

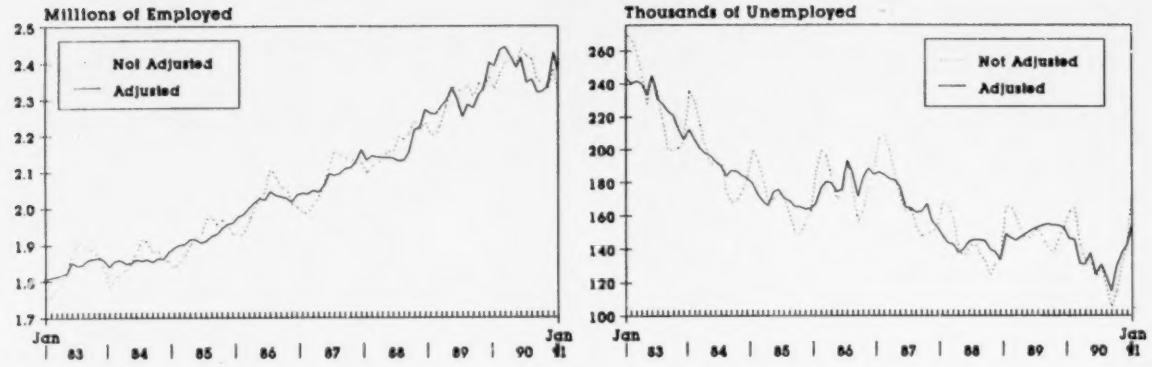
Manufacturing Hit Mostly By Weather

Meanwhile, manufacturing payrolls pared back seasonally by 6,000 in January. Each of the prior two years had shown a drop of roughly 5,000 over the comparable period. Half the loss centered in food processing (-1,600) and lumber and wood products (-1,300) as those resource-based industries typically gear down in January to their lows for the year. Other losses were in primary metals (-200), machinery (-400), and printing and publishing (-300).

Adding to the drawdown, both aerospace (-400) and other transportation equipment manufacturing (-900) also pulled back over the month. Further losses, moreover, are expected in the months ahead. Boeing has recently announced a net 2,000-worker cutback for 1991 -- roughly equivalent to what took place in 1990. Production is being hiked from 34 to 38 planes a month. But internal efficiencies and losses on the military side of the business are continuing to cause modest adjustments off a very high base.

Boatbuilding, meanwhile, is bearing the brunt of the national recession. Washington per se is not a significant producer of consumer durables. However, high-end pleasure boats is one area where gains in consumer disposable income rule. Employment in shipbuilding and boatbuilding fell 600 in January to 7,500 workers – the lowest since July 1987. A quarter of the workforce or 2,600 jobs have been lost over the past year. Washington boat sales in 1990 shifted from a 12 percent *increase* in the first quarter to a 7 percent *loss* by the third quarter. And attendance at the January Seattle boat show this year was off 15 percent. An infusion of consumer confidence in the aftermath of the war should go a long way toward bolstering sales in the second half.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment



Source: Employment Security Department

REBENCHMARKED EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1989 AND 1990

Included with this issue of the Washington Labor Market are revised monthly employment data for 1989 and 1990. As usual, the preliminary monthly estimates based upon a sample of 5,700 firms have now been rebenchmarked to an actual count through the first quarter of last year. On balance, the degree of adjustment was minor. Total statewide nonfarm employment for 1990 as a whole was revised upward by a slim 0.6 percent or 13,600 workers out of a labor force exceeding 2 million. Washington has one of the best track records in the nation with respect to monthly monitoring of the Current Employment Statistics. Understandably, most of the reworking centered in services and trade where wide differences exist with respect to basic market factors. Single firm industry code changes shifted employment in parts of manufacturing.

The net result brought employment growth for the year to 5.0 percent or 102,800 workers. This reflected some slowing from the 5.6 percent pace recorded a year before. But still measured better than twice the state's long run historical average and contrasted sharply with 2 percent for the nation as a whole..

Expansion slowed progressively during the course of the year. The state entered 1990 with a year-to-year employment spread exceeding 119,000. By December, that margin had narrowed to 72,700. Even more dramatic, total manufacturing geared down from 22,000 *above* the prior year in January to 5,000 *below* by year end. Losses were notably concentrated in aerospace, instruments, and lumber and wood products. However, the pace of services and trade growth also pulled back. The result ushered the state into 1991 at a 3.4 percent annualized rate of growth.

AREA TRENDS

Urban Areas Move In Tandem

All nine metropolitan areas in Washington inched above the prior year jobless rates in January – the first time since the 1981-82 recession. The average boost over the month measured roughly a full percentage point led by Yakima (from 12.4 percent to 15.9 percent) and Bellingham (from 5.7 percent to 8.3 percent). Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane held at respectable, but higher than year ago, readings of 4.7 percent, 6.5 percent, and 7.2 percent, respectively. Slower employment growth has now uniformly spread across the breadth of the state including the dynamic Central Puget Sound region. It should be noted, however, that any measurement is being made against a very low 1990 base when unemployment rates generally were hovering at 20-year lows.

More Than Seasonal Elsewhere

Outside the urban centers, unemployment in January touched double-digits. Typically, the winter months mark lows for the year in terms of the state's resource-based industries which dominate much of the economies throughout both eastern and western Washington. This year was no exception. Unemployment in eastern Washington moved from 8.7 percent to 10.8 percent of the workforce, ranging from a high of 20.2 percent in Adams County to a low of 3.0 percent in neighboring Whitman County. In western Washington,

where timber is king, unemployment jumped sharply over the month from 9.5 percent to 12.1 percent—up nearly two full percentage points from the like month a year ago.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas
State of Washington

(percent of the civilian labor force)

Areas	Jan 1991	Dec 1990	Jan 1990
Washington State Total	6.9	5.6	6.1
Metropolitan Areas	6.1	5.0	5.4
Log & Lumber Areas	12.1	9.5	10.4
All Western WA Areas	5.9	4.8	5.1
All Eastern WA Areas	10.8	8.7	10.0

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

A Billion Here, A Billion There

Boeing is proposing a $1.5 billion expansion to its massive Everett production facility over the next four years. Plans call for adding 10,000 new jobs to the existing workforce of 24,000, some 30 new or extended buildings, and roughly 5.6 million square feet of additional work space. Go-ahead on the new generation 777, together with stepped-up production on the 747s and 767s, prompted plans for greater production capacity at the site. In its proposal, Boeing indicated as many as 7 model 777s and 7 each 747s and 767s could be produced monthly, up from a total of 10 model 747s and 767s currently. The Everett project is the latest in a string of construction projects either planned or underway in the greater Puget Sound area. Boeing's commercial aviation unit alone has 20 buildings being built or expanded in Renton, Auburn, Tacoma, and Portland, Oregon.

Aftermath Of The Freeze

Washington farmers have elected to replant hundreds of thousands of acres in spring wheat following heavy losses from the December freeze. As much as 75 percent of the 2.2 million acres planted in winter wheat was lost to the "Arctic Express" which rolled through the

area the week before Christmas. Farmers plan to seed 1 million acres in spring wheat this year compared to an average crop of between 200,000 to 300,000 acres. The effect on prices has yet to be determined.

On the other hand, heavy entry of Egypt has recently boosted current sales. Egypt bought $80 million worth of Pacific Northwest white wheat in the final two weeks of January, thereby turning around wheat prices which had languished in a yearlong slump. The Egyptian sale pushed the Portland wheat price per bushel to $3.01 during the first week of February from a low of $2.75 in mid-October. The price still trailed the high of $4.60 a bushel posted in late-1989.

Some Gains, Some Losses From The Recession

Paccar has laid off nearly a third of its workforce, or 300 workers, since the beginning of the year owing to the national recession. Truck sales had dropped precipitously, loan losses to truck purchasers are up, and the new auto-parts unit is running in the red. Profits for the fiscal year ending December 31 were off 74 percent to $63.6 million on sales of $2.5 billion. Paccar is extremely sensitive to a weak national economy with the attendant delays in capital purchasing.

At the same time, Champion International reopened its Klickitat County lumber mill after closing the plant last fall due to the drop in lumber prices coming out of the slump in housing starts. Start-up affects 75 workers in a county with an unemployment rate of 18.3 percent in January. Recent hikes in the price for "shop lumber" used for window sashes and door jambs triggered the reopening.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Consumers Have Yet To Pound The Pavement

The nation's economy looked very much like a repeat of the fourth quarter through the early months of 1991. Government reports confirmed an economy that was still contracting at a significant pace in January. Production of U.S. factories, mines, and utilities dropped 0.4 percent in January from the previous month. The drop marked the fourth in a row and followed a revised 1.1 percent plunge in December, bringing the index of industrial production to the lowest since late-1988.

Meanwhile, consumer spending continued to languish with the outbreak of hostilities in the Persian Gulf. Consumer credit fell at 4 percent annual rate in January – the second straight monthly decline and biggest single drop since February 1987. Auto loans bore the brunt of the downturn, but miscellaneous consumer debt also fell off sharply. One of the spinoffs resulting from an end to the war has been a rebound in consumer confidence and, hopefully, some resurgence in consumer activity.

Housing In The Cellar

Lower interest rates had yet to affect the housing market in January as national housing starts plummeted to a nine-year low. Starts were off a striking 13 percent over the month to an annualized rate of 850,000 units – the lowest since January 1982 at the depths of the past recession. While most economists expected a decline, the extent of the drawdown caught many by surprise. The pace for January measured 45 percent less than the year before, and lumber production has dropped in tandem.

The Forecast Gauge Continues To Fall

The nation's principal forecasting gauge proceeded to fall 0.4 percent in January following a revised 0.1 percent decline in December. But the speed of the descent has slowed. The two months together evidenced the smallest drop in the overall index since the indicators were flat last July. Similarly, the survey of purchasing managers for the month showed further contraction but

at a slower rate. It may be grasping at straws, but there may be light at the end of the tunnel.

When In Doubt, Take A Survey

Quite likely, the worst is over. According to the latest survey by the Blue Chip Economic Indicators, 70 percent of the nation's top economists expect the recession to end sometime during the second quarter. Seven out of 10 responding said the economy would pull up in either April, May, or June. Thirteen percent called for an end to the recession only a bit later in the third quarter. So there's the word.

Consumer Price Index

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Jan 91 134.6	Dec 90 133.8	Jan 90 127.4	Dec 90 0.6%	Jan 90 5.7%
Seattle†	Jul-Dec 1990 129.4	Jul-Dec 1989 119.6		Jul-Dec 1990 8.2%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	Jan 1991 (Prel)	Dec 1990 (Rev)	Jan 1990 (Rev)	Dec 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Dec 1990 to Jan 1991	Numeric Change: Jan 1990 to Jan 1991
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,149.3	2,192.5	2,072.4	2,119.8	-43.2	76.9
Manufacturing	359.8	365.8	365.8	370.9	-6.0	-6.0
Durable Goods	254.6	258.5	262.4	265.2	-3.9	-7.8
Lumber & Wood Products	37.5	38.8	39.3	41.0	-1.3	-1.8
Logging	8.9	9.7	9.2	10.2	-0.8	-0.3
Sawmills & Plywood	24.9	25.4	26.8	27.5	-0.5	-1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.2	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.6	-0.3	0.1
Primary Metals	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.9	-0.2	-0.2
Aluminum	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metals	12.2	12.4	11.9	12.3	-0.2	0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	20.2	20.5	20.3	19.9	-0.3	-0.1
Computer & Office Equipment	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1	-0.2	0.1
Electronic & Other Elect. Equipment	11.7	11.8	11.3	11.4	-0.1	0.4
Transportation Equipment	128.9	130.2	134.6	134.5	-1.3	-5.7
Aircraft & Parts	116.0	116.4	118.7	118.1	-0.4	-2.7
Instruments & Related	13.6	13.6	15.1	15.1	0.0	-1.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.5	0.0	0.8
Nondurable Goods	105.2	107.3	103.4	105.7	-2.1	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	34.7	36.3	34.6	36.2	-1.6	0.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.1	11.2	11.0	11.7	-1.1	-0.9
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.8	-0.2	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	17.7	17.7[2]	18.0	18.3	0.0	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	22.4	22.7	22.0	22.3	-0.3	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.6	0.0	0.5
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.5	0.0	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	-0.2	0.1
Construction	112.7	120.6	103.2	109.0	-7.9	9.5
General Building Contractors	34.3	36.4	31.5	33.3	-2.1	2.8
Heavy Construction, ex. Buildings	13.3	15.3	13.1	14.4	-2.0	0.2
Special Trade Contractors	65.1	68.9	58.6	61.3	-3.8	6.5
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	114.4	116.3	110.4	112.7	-1.9	4.0
Transportation	79.4	81.1	75.4	77.8	-1.7	4.0
Trucking & Warehousing	32.2	33.2	29.8	31.7	-1.0	2.4
Water Transportation	9.7	9.7	8.9	8.8	0.0	0.8
Transportation by Air	15.6	15.7	15.2	15.8	-0.1	0.4
Communications	25.1	25.4	25.8	25.7	-0.3	-0.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	517.1	535.7	502.3	529.1	-18.6	14.8
Wholesale Trade	127.6	130.4	123.1	127.6	-2.8	4.5
Retail Trade	389.5	405.3	379.2	401.5	-15.8	10.3
General Merchandise	40.0	43.3	40.7	46.3	-3.3	-0.7
Food Stores	65.1	65.8	60.8	64.6	-0.7	4.3
Eating & Drinking	140.5	144.4	135.5	139.3	-3.9	5.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	116.5	118.3	113.9	116.0	-1.8	2.6
Finance	50.9	51.7	51.3	52.2	-0.8	-0.4
Services	521.0	525.8	484.0	486.5	-4.8	37.0
Hotels & Lodging	25.1	26.9	23.0	24.3	-1.8	2.1
Personal Services	21.6	21.8	21.0	21.1	-0.2	0.6
Business Services	86.7	88.1	79.1	80.9	-1.4	7.6
Health Services	152.8	152.8	143.7	144.0	0.0	9.1
Educational Services	23.7	24.6	22.3	23.2	-0.9	1.4
Social Services	35.4	35.5	32.3	32.1	-0.1	3.1
Engineering & Management Services	47.4	47.0	43.4	43.2	0.4	4.0
Government	404.3	406.3	389.4	392.0	-2.0	14.9
Federal	70.7	71.6	72.8	73.5	-0.9	-2.1
State	119.2	118.2	113.4	113.6	1.0	5.8
State Education	62.6	62.2	60.2	61.3	0.4	2.4
Local	214.4	216.5	203.2	204.9	-2.1	11.2
Local Education	117.8	118.6	110.9	111.2	-0.8	6.9
Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 3/1/91
Benchmark: 1990

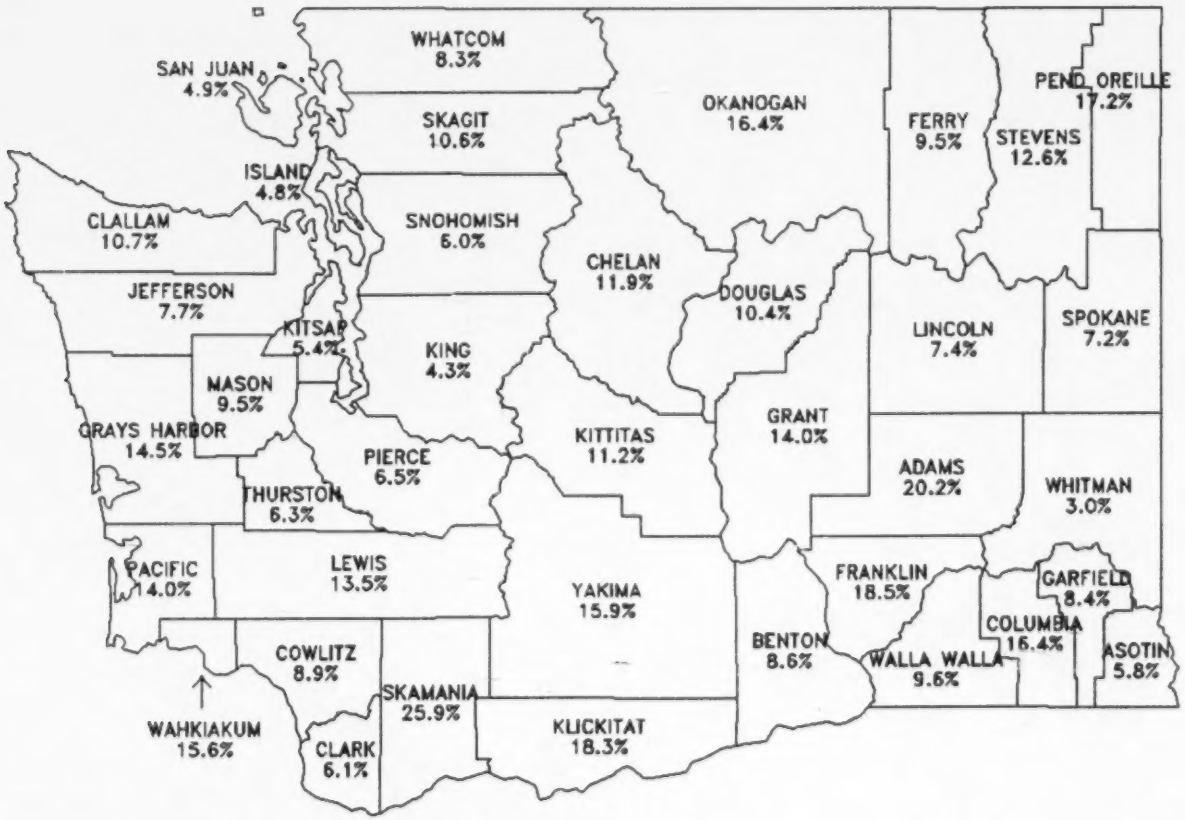
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	January 1991 Preliminary†				December 1990 Revised†				January 1990 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,484,000	2,311,700	172,300	6.9	2,533,500	2,391,000	142,500	5.6	2,480,000	2,328,400	151,600	6.1
Bellingham MSA	69,800	64,000	5,800	8.3	70,200	66,200	4,000	5.7	66,500	62,200	4,300	6.5
Bremerton MSA	83,700	79,200	4,500	5.4	84,300	80,500	3,800	4.5	83,300	79,400	3,900	4.7
Olympia MSA	84,100	78,800	5,300	6.3	85,400	80,800	4,600	5.4	84,100	79,100	5,000	5.9
Seattle PMSA	1,121,700	1,069,100	52,600	4.7	1,150,100	1,105,400	44,700	3.9	1,128,600	1,083,500	45,100	4.0
King County‡	882,900	844,700	38,200	4.3	906,600	873,400	33,200	3.7	890,100	856,000	34,100	3.8
Snohomish County‡	238,700	224,400	14,300	6.0	243,500	232,000	11,500	4.7	238,500	227,400	11,100	4.7
Spokane MSA	172,000	159,700	12,300	7.2	176,900	166,400	10,500	5.9	171,800	159,600	12,200	7.1
Tacoma PMSA	251,300	235,000	16,300	6.5	257,300	243,100	14,200	5.5	254,700	240,400	14,300	5.6
Tri-Cities MSA	72,700	64,700	8,000	11.0	73,100	66,800	6,300	8.6	70,400	63,500	6,900	9.8
Benton County‡	55,500	50,700	4,800	8.6	56,300	52,300	4,000	7.1	54,200	49,700	4,500	8.3
Franklin County‡	17,300	14,100	3,200	18.5	16,800	14,500	2,300	13.7	16,200	13,800	2,400	14.8
Vancouver PMSA	128,700	120,800	7,900	6.1	130,500	123,700	6,800	5.2	126,200	119,000	7,200	5.7
Yakima MSA	93,600	78,700	14,900	15.9	96,000	84,100	11,900	12.4	94,000	79,700	14,300	15.2
Adams	7,290	5,820	1,470	20.2	7,120	5,930	1,190	16.7	6,470	5,340	1,130	17.5
Asotin	9,700	9,140	560	5.8	9,570	9,160	410	4.3	9,050	8,550	500	5.5
Clallam	24,100	21,530	2,570	10.7	24,290	22,040	2,250	9.3	24,700	22,400	2,300	9.3
Columbia	1,400	1,170	230	16.4	1,390	1,160	230	16.5	1,690	1,440	250	14.8
Cowlitz	39,380	35,860	3,520	8.9	39,390	36,400	2,990	7.6	39,460	36,100	3,360	8.5
Ferry	3,150	2,850	300	9.5	3,270	3,020	250	7.6	3,280	2,870	410	12.5
Garfield	950	870	80	8.4	950	880	70	7.4	980	910	70	7.1
Grant	25,040	21,530	3,510	14.0	25,790	22,820	2,970	11.5	24,520	21,670	2,850	11.6
Grays Harbor	28,240	24,140	4,100	14.5	27,000	24,130	2,870	10.6	26,660	23,480	3,180	11.9
Island	21,460	20,430	1,030	4.8	22,090	21,250	840	3.8	21,120	20,210	910	4.3
Jefferson	8,590	7,930	660	7.7	8,970	8,390	580	6.5	8,880	8,290	590	6.6
Kittitas	12,270	10,900	1,370	11.2	11,900	10,790	1,110	9.3	12,990	11,770	1,220	9.4
Klickitat	7,540	6,160	1,380	18.3	7,670	6,670	1,000	13.0	7,720	6,270	1,450	18.8
Lewis	25,600	22,150	3,450	13.5	25,320	22,830	2,490	9.8	25,550	22,870	2,680	10.5
Lincoln	4,040	3,740	300	7.4	4,020	3,770	250	6.2	3,980	3,760	220	5.5
Mason	14,270	12,920	1,350	9.5	15,740	14,470	1,270	8.1	13,940	12,830	1,110	8.0
Okanogan	17,120	14,320	2,800	16.4	17,150	14,830	2,320	13.5	16,110	13,950	2,160	13.4
Pacific	7,780	6,690	1,090	14.0	7,690	7,040	650	8.5	7,590	6,770	820	10.8
Pend Oreille	3,320	2,750	570	17.2	3,290	2,810	480	14.6	3,500	2,930	570	16.3
San Juan	5,490	5,220	270	4.9	5,670	5,480	190	3.4	5,460	5,220	240	4.4
Skagit	40,300	36,010	4,290	10.6	40,250	36,870	3,380	8.4	38,560	35,040	3,520	9.1
Skamania	2,200	1,630	570	25.9	2,220	1,830	390	17.6	2,350	1,760	590	25.1
Stevens	11,120	9,720	1,400	12.6	11,400	10,210	1,190	10.4	11,690	10,380	1,310	11.2
Wahkiakum	1,220	1,030	190	15.6	1,160	1,050	110	9.5	1,220	1,060	160	13.1
Walla Walla	23,170	20,940	2,230	9.6	23,550	21,800	1,750	7.4	23,130	20,980	2,150	9.3
Wenatchee Labor Area	43,130	38,210	4,920	11.4	43,630	39,690	3,940	9.0	40,660	36,530	4,130	10.2
Chelan County‡	28,750	25,330	3,420	11.9	28,930	26,310	2,620	9.1	27,110	24,220	2,890	10.7
Douglas County‡	14,380	12,880	1,500	10.4	14,700	13,380	1,320	9.0	13,550	12,310	1,240	9.2
Whitman	18,560	18,010	550	3.0	19,170	18,650	520	2.7	19,140	18,610	530	2.8

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

JANUARY 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON = 6.9%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary January Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan 91	Dec 90	Jan 90	Jan 91	Dec 90	Jan 90	Jan 91	Dec 90	Jan 90
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	210,883	$528.98	$531.33	$516.43	39.3	40.1	40.6	$13.46	$13.25	$12.72
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	30,747	$429.16	$450.79	$451.66	36.4	38.3	40.8	$11.79	$11.77	$11.07
Primary Metal Industries	10,085	$599.76	$593.49	$582.89	42.0	43.8	44.7	$14.28	$13.55	$13.04
Fabricated Metal Products	9,780	$486.78	$516.60	$468.87	38.0	41.0	39.5	$12.81	$12.60	$11.87
Machinery	20,177	$419.33	$453.17	$412.23	38.4	40.9	39.0	$10.92	$11.08	$10.57
Food and Kindred Products	23,364	$369.66	$373.00	$363.24	36.6	37.3	36.0	$10.10	$10.00	$10.09
Chemical and Allied Products	4,694	$706.88	$722.18	$634.10	43.5	44.8	42.5	$16.25	$16.12	$14.92
Transportation Equipment	57,896	$705.88	$677.58	$657.73	42.6	41.8	43.3	$16.57	$16.21	$15.19
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	82,663	$640.28	$635.74	$618.07	36.4	36.6	36.4	$17.59	$17.37	$16.98
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking places)	443,860	$274.25	$295.76	$274.52	29.3	31.7	30.2	$9.36	$9.33	$9.09

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work, 1990 [1]

In Thousands
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Benchmark: March 1990
SIC 1987 Preliminary

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,155.2	2,072.4	2,083.3	2,108.1	2,127.1	2,155.1	2,183.3	2,164.7	2,174.8	2,197.0	2,198.9	2,204.8	2,192.5
Manufacturing	369.9	365.8	364.7	366.9	367.6	369.8	372.5	371.8	375.4	375.6	372.7	370.1	365.8
Durable Goods	261.6	262.4	261.4	262.3	261.0	261.6	262.9	262.9	262.5	262.2	260.9	260.1	258.5
Lumber & Wood Products	40.3	39.3	39.2	39.4	40.0	40.9	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	40.5	39.5	38.8
Logging	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.7
Sawmills & Plywood	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.4	27.5	27.3	27.1	26.3	25.8	25.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5
Primary Metals	13.1	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.8
Aluminum	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9
Fabricated Metals	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5
Computer & Office Equipment	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.8
Transportation Equipment	131.3	134.6	133.8	133.8	131.9	130.9	130.4	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.9	130.5	130.2
Aircraft & Parts	116.5	118.7	118.1	117.8	116.7	116.1	115.7	115.4	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.6	116.4
Instruments & Related	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8
Nondurable Goods	108.3	103.4	103.3	104.6	106.6	108.2	109.6	108.9	112.9	113.4	111.8	110.0	107.3
Food & Kindred Products	37.6	34.6	34.5	34.9	36.7	37.6	37.9	36.6	40.6	41.7	40.5	39.0	36.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	13.1	13.5	13.4	11.6	15.3	16.5	15.4	13.8	11.2
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2
Paper & Allied Products	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.2 [2]	17.8 [2]	17.7 [2]	17.7 [2]
Printing & Publishing	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.4	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
Construction	119.0	103.2	102.1	108.9	113.7	118.4	122.7	126.9	129.9	129.3	127.9	124.1	120.6
General Building Contractors	35.9	31.5	31.1	32.9	34.2	35.4	37.1	38.4	39.2	39.0	38.4	37.1	36.4
Heavy Construction, ex. Buildings	16.4	13.1	12.9	14.2	15.9	17.2	17.5	18.2	18.8	18.9	18.4	16.8	15.3
Special Trade Contractors	66.7	58.6	58.1	61.8	63.6	65.8	68.1	70.3	71.9	71.4	71.1	70.2	68.9
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	113.7	110.4	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.7	114.9	114.5	115.8	116.2	115.9	116.1	116.3
Transportation	78.8	75.4	74.8	76.1	76.5	78.2	80.0	80.1	80.5	81.1	80.9	81.0	81.1
Trucking & Warehousing	31.5	29.8	29.3	29.9	30.2	30.9	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.5	33.1	33.2	33.2
Water Transportation	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.7
Transportation by Air	15.8	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7
Communications	25.3	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.1	24.6	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8

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Continued

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work, 1990 [1]

In Thousands
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Benchmark: March 1990
SIC 1987 Preliminary

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wholesale & Retail Trade	521.3	502.3	498.2	505.8	510.8	519.4	530.4	528.9	531.8	531.9	528.4	532.3	535.7
Wholesale Trade	129.2	123.1	123.8	125.7	126.9	128.3	132.7 [2]	130.5 [2]	131.3	133.9	132.3	130.9	130.4
Retail Trade	392.2	379.2	374.4	380.1	383.9	391.1	397.7	398.4	400.5	398.0	396.1	401.4	405.3
General Merchandise	39.2	40.7	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.4	41.2	43.3
Food Stores	64.1	60.8	60.8	61.8	62.9	64.0	65.0	65.1	65.1	65.6	66.1	65.8	65.8
Eating & Drinking	143.3	135.5	135.0	137.9	140.7	144.2	147.4	147.6	149.4	147.6	145.2	144.6 [2]	144.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	117.1	113.9	114.5	115.3	115.5	116.5	117.6	118.6	119.3	118.8	118.4	118.3	118.3
Finance	51.6	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.3	51.4	51.6	51.7	51.9	51.8	51.6	51.7	51.7
Services	511.9	484.0	490.0	498.9	504.2	509.6	515.9	516.8	521.1	525.9	525.5	525.5	525.8
Hotels & Lodging	25.8	23.0	23.0	23.6	24.5	25.6	27.1	27.3	27.9	27.4	26.9	26.9	26.9
Personal Services	21.6	21.0	21.5	22.1	21.8	21.2	21.4	21.1	21.2	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.8
Business Services	85.9	79.1	79.5	81.5	83.2	85.4	87.3	88.3	89.5	90.0	89.9	89.5	88.1
Health Services	148.6	143.7	144.0	145.2	145.9	147.0	148.9	149.8	150.6	151.1	151.9	151.7	152.8
Educational Services	22.6	22.3	23.6	24.0	24.1	23.8	20.6	18.1	18.1	22.2	24.3	24.9	24.6
Social Services	34.2	32.3	32.6	33.1	33.5	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.6	34.9	35.1	35.3	35.5
Engineering & Management Services	45.9	43.4	44.5	45.2	45.7	45.6	46.1	46.5	46.8	46.9	46.6	46.8	47.0
Government	398.5	389.4	400.4	398.0	400.7	405.0	405.5	383.3	377.5	395.3	406.2	414.6	406.3
Federal	73.8	72.8	72.8	73.8	75.2	77.1	75.9	76.1	73.9	72.9	72.3	71.7	71.6
State	113.9	113.4	116.1	116.8	116.2	116.4	115.1	103.2	102.9	109.6	119.2	119.1	118.2
State Education	58.4	60.2	62.3	62.9	62.2	62.1	59.8	45.1	45.2	52.4	63.0	63.4	62.2
Local	210.8	203.2	211.5	207.4	209.3	211.5	214.5	204.0	200.7	212.8 [2]	214.7	223.8	216.5
Local Education	110.6	110.9	113.1	113.6	114.1	114.5	113.9	97.1	92.2	105.3 [2]	115.7	118.6	118.6
Labor-Management Disputes	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3

[1] Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2] Workers excluded because of involvement in labor management disputes.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work, 1989[1]

In Thousands
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Benchmark: March 1990
SIC 1987 Revised

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,052.4	1,953.1	1,961.1	1,988.5	2,014.2	2,045.1	2,079.1	2,058.6	2,076.3	2,114.4	2,103.9	2,115.2	2,119.8
Manufacturing	362.6	343.9	345.6	349.7	353.6	360.0	365.9	368.5	373.4	374.7	372.8	372.7	370.9
Durable Goods	258.6	246.7	247.7	250.9	253.2	257.1	261.2	262.3	263.8	264.6	264.5	265.7	265.2
Lumber & Wood Products	41.2	39.5	39.2	39.5	40.2	41.4	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.6	41.7	41.4	41.0
Logging	10.6	9.9	9.7	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.2
Sawmills & Plywood	27.4	26.8	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.3	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.9	27.4	27.3	27.5
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6
Primary Metals	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9
Aluminum	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8
Fabricated Metals	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.4	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.9
Computer & Office Equipment	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4
Transportation Equipment	129.1	122.2	123.2	125.0	126.1	127.7	129.1	130.5	131.2	132.1	132.9	134.4	134.5
Aircraft & Parts	113.7	107.4	108.4	110.0	110.9	112.5	113.7	115.4	116.1	117.0	117.2[3]	118.2[3]	118.1
Instruments & Related	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5
Nondurable Goods	104.1	97.2	97.9	98.8	100.4	102.9	104.7	106.2	109.6	110.1	108.3	107.0	105.7
Food & Kindred Products	35.9	31.6	31.9	32.2	33.5	35.3	35.8	36.9	40.3	40.4	39.3	37.9	36.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	11.4	12.6	12.8	13.2	15.7	16.0	15.2	13.5	11.7
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Paper & Allied Products	18.0	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.8	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.9	18.3
Printing & Publishing	21.7	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.1	22.0	22.2	22.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Petroleum, Coal, & Plastics	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.5
Mining & Quarrying	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Construction	107.1	91.3	90.7	96.6	101.6	106.4	110.4	114.3	118.0	119.5	114.9	111.9	109.0
General Building Contractors	31.6	26.4	26.0	27.3	29.1	30.8	32.4	34.0	35.5	35.5	34.5	34.0	33.3
Heavy Construction, ex. Buildings	15.8	12.5	12.8	14.7	16.0	16.6	16.9	17.5	17.9	18.2	16.9	15.6	14.4
Special Trade Contractors	59.7	52.4	51.9	54.6	56.5	59.0	61.1	62.8	64.6	65.8	63.5	62.3	61.3
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	108.5	102.1	102.3	103.7	105.8	106.6	109.4	111.0	111.6	112.7	112.1	112.0	112.7
Transportation	74.8	69.3	69.7	71.1	72.7	73.3	75.8	76.9	77.2	78.3	77.6	77.3	77.8
Trucking & Warehousing	29.7	26.5	26.9	27.5	28.4	28.8	29.9	30.8	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.1	31.7
Water Transportation	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.8
Transportation by Air	15.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.8
Communications	24.7	24.1	23.9	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2

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Continued

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work, 1989[1]

In Thousands
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Benchmark: March 1990
SIC 1987 Revised

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wholesale & Retail Trade	503.4	479.6	476.6	481.2	488.9	498.2	510.9	509.9	514.6	518.3	513.7	520.2	529.1
Wholesale Trade	124.2	116.5	117.7	119.0	121.0	123.7	127.2	125.5	126.8	129.4	128.2	127.5	127.6
Retail Trade	379.3	363.1	358.9	362.2	367.9	374.5	383.7	384.4	387.8	388.9	385.5	392.7	401.5
General Merchandise	38.6	38.6	36.2	35.9	35.8	36.5	37.0	37.7	38.0	38.5	39.4	43.5	46.3
Food Stores	62.5	59.9	59.7	60.6	61.0	62.1	64.6[2]	64.6[2]	64.0	63.9	62.6	62.4	64.6
Eating & Drinking	137.3	129.1	129.2	130.7	134.7	137.1	140.1	141.4	143.2	143.8	140.2	139.2	139.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	112.7	108.9	109.0	109.7	110.5	111.7	113.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.6	114.9	116.0
Finance	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.5	50.6	51.1	51.4	51.6	51.7	51.6	51.7	52.2
Services	474.7	448.9	454.2	462.4	468.8	474.2	479.0	478.9	484.6[2]	491.0	483.7	483.6	486.5
Hotels & Lodging	24.6	21.6	21.8	22.4	23.6	24.3	25.8	26.4	27.3	27.2	25.4	24.7	24.3
Personal Services	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.0	20.8	20.2	20.4	21.0	20.7	20.7	21.1
Business Services	77.1	70.5	71.0	73.0	74.5	75.9	77.8	78.8	80.6	81.4	80.2	80.2	80.9
Health Services	140.9	136.9	137.9	138.9	139.1	139.9	141.0	141.5	142.9	143.5	142.3	142.7	144.0
Educational Services	21.7	21.5	22.8	23.0	23.2	22.9	20.1	18.0	17.4	21.4	23.2	23.7	23.2
Social Services	31.3	30.1	30.5	30.9	31.3	31.8	31.6	31.0	31.1	31.6	31.9	32.0	32.1
Engineering & Management Services	41.8	39.8	40.6	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.6	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	43.2
Government	379.9	375.1	379.5	381.8	381.5	384.3	386.5	358.3	355.5	379.4	388.5	396.3	392.0
Federal	72.0	71.2	71.1	71.3	71.5	71.6	72.0	72.2	72.7	72.6	72.6	72.2	73.5
State	109.4	110.3	112.1	112.5	112.0	112.0	110.5	96.2	98.5	105.9	114.3	115.0	113.6
State Education	56.9	59.1	60.7	61.1	60.0	60.1	57.9	43.5	43.6	51.6	61.3	62.6	61.3
Local	198.4	193.6	196.3	198.0	198.0	200.7	204.0	189.9	184.3	200.9	201.6	209.1	204.9
Local Education	104.7	105.9	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.2	109.2	90.9	84.2	100.8	108.5	111.3	111.2
Labor-Management Disputes	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1 Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2 Workers excluded because of involvement in labor management disputes.

3 Labor dispute in aircraft affecting 42,900 workers from October 4 to November 22 not reflected as workers were on the job a portion of the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work, 1988[1]

In Thousands
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Benchmark: March 1989
SIC 1987

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	1943.2	1854.7	1866.2	1886.1	1913.9	1935.2	1963.5	1949.1	1959.0	1996.1	1989.7	2001.5	2003.7
Manufacturing	341.8	327.7	328.5	331.8	338.0	340.3	343.9	344.3	347.6	350.4	349.8	350.6	348.8
Durable Goods	241.4	232.8	233.7	234.9	238.1	239.4	242.5	243.7	242.8	244.5	246.4	248.8	249.5
Lumber & Wood Products	41.7	39.5	39.9	40.1[2]	41.2	42.1	43.2[2]	42.9[2]	41.4[2]	41.9[2]	42.7	42.7	42.2
Logging	10.9	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.4	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.4	10.7	11.5	11.5	11.1
Sawmills & Plywood	27.7	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.0	28.6	28.0	26.8	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.9
Furniture & Fixtures	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0
Primary Metals	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.7[2]	12.8[2]	12.9[2]	13.1[2]	12.9	12.9	12.9
Aluminum	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6
Fabricated Metals	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	18.0	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4
Computer & Office Equipment	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment[3]	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8[2]	10.9	11.1
Transportation Equipment	116.2	113.1	113.3	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.3	116.3	117.0	118.3	120.5	121.5
Aircraft & Parts	101.0	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.9	99.3	100.2	100.9	101.2	102.0	103.0	105.4	106.3
Instruments & Related[3]	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0
Nondurable Goods	100.4	94.9	94.8	96.9	99.9	100.9	101.4	100.6	104.8	105.9	103.4	101.8	99.3
Food & Kindred Products	34.2	29.8	30.1	31.7	34.1	34.8	34.6	33.5	37.5	38.2	37.2	35.7	33.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.9	9.5	9.9	11.0	13.5	14.1	13.8	11.9	15.6	15.9	15.2	13.7	10.9
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Paper & Allied Products[3]	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.0	16.9	17.2
Printing & Publishing	21.3	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.2	21.4	21.4
Chemicals & Allied Products[3]	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Petroleum, Coal, & Plastics[3]	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8
Mining & Quarrying	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Construction	96.6	83.6	84.3	87.3	91.0	94.9	98.9	103.4[2]	106.4	106.8	103.2	100.3	99.1
General Building Contractors	29.3	26.3	26.4	27.0	27.9	28.6	29.9	31.1	31.5	31.8	30.9	30.3	30.1
Heavy Construction, ex. Buildings	13.9	10.9	11.2	11.8	12.6	13.8	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.3	15.9	14.6	13.8
Special Trade Contractors	53.4	46.4	46.7	48.5	50.5	52.5	54.7	57.1	58.8	58.7	56.4	55.4	55.2
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	101.9	97.7	97.7	98.8	99.1	100.6	102.3	104.1	104.5	105.4	104.6	104.0	104.5
Transportation	69.3	65.4	65.5	66.5	66.7	68.1	69.7	71.1	71.5	72.5	71.7	71.2	71.7
Trucking & Warehousing	27.0	24.8	25.0	25.4	25.6	26.2	26.9	28.0	28.1	28.5	28.9	28.2	28.9
Water Transportation	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.6	8.2
Transportation by Air	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.9	14.0	14.2
Communications	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8

Continued next page

Continued

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work, 1988[1]

In Thousands
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Benchmark: March 1989
SIC 1987

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wholesale & Retail Trade	477.6	453.4	451.8	456.5	463.6	470.6	480.8	485.5	488.4	493.3	489.7	495.4	502.6
Wholesale Trade	116.4	109.9	110.7	112.3	114.4	114.9	118.3	117.6	118.0	120.9	119.9	120.0	119.7
Retail Trade	361.3	343.5	341.1	344.2[2]	349.2	355.7[2]	362.5[2]	367.9	370.4	372.4	369.8	375.4	382.9
General Merchandise	35.3	35.1	33.2	32.4	32.1	32.3	32.4	34.8	35.2	36.3	37.4	40.2	42.6
Food Stores	59.9	57.3	56.9	57.4	58.6	59.5	60.3	60.9	61.4	61.9	61.2	61.2	62.5
Eating & Drinking	132.5	123.5	125.0	126.9	129.4	133.1	136.6	136.1	138.1	138.2	135.0	133.8	133.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	109.4	106.7	106.8	107.6	108.3	109.2	110.3	110.7	111.2	110.9	110.0	110.1	110.6
Finance	50.6	50.4	50.1	50.4	50.5	50.7	51.0	50.7	50.9	50.8	50.6	50.7	50.9
Services	443.9	420.6	426.1	431.9	438.8	444.0	448.2	446.6	450.6	457.7	452.3	453.5	456.1
Hotels & Lodging	22.9	20.2	20.4	21.0	21.7	22.7	23.9	24.8	25.7	25.0	23.3	23.0	22.6
Personal Services	20.2	19.6	19.7	20.1	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.7	19.8	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.8
Business Services	70.0	63.6	64.3	65.7	67.3	68.8	69.9	71.3	72.6	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.7
Health Services	134.6	130.2	131.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.1	136.0	136.6	137.7
Educational Services	20.7	20.4	21.7	21.5	21.8	22.6	19.4	16.9	16.2	20.5	22.4	22.8	22.3
Social Services	29.0	27.6	28.0	28.3	28.8	29.0	29.2	28.2	28.5	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.2
Engineering & Management Services	38.7	37.7	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.8	39.1	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.8	39.0	39.4
Government	368.8	362.1	368.1	369.0	371.9	372.3	375.7	351.1	346.9	368.1	376.7	384.3	378.8
Federal	71.4	69.7	69.6	70.0	71.2	71.5	73.2	72.3	72.0	71.6	71.5	71.3	72.6
State	105.0	105.6	107.6	107.8	107.5	106.7	105.0	93.3	93.7	101.9	110.5	111.3	109.4
State Education	54.5	57.0	58.3	58.3	57.8	57.2	54.4	41.4	41.7	49.6	58.6	60.6	59.0
Local	192.4	186.8	190.9	191.2	193.2	194.1	197.5	185.5	181.2	194.6	194.7	201.7	196.8
Local Education	101.5	102.4	104.6	105.4	105.6	105.5	105.1	88.5	83.7	96.3	105.2	107.9	107.6
Labor-Management Disputes	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0

[1] Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2] Workers excluded because of involvement in labor management disputes.

[3] Break in series or change in component parts.

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